FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 NOVEMBER 1984

Lebanon

Al-Naqurah Talks — The Lebanese delegation to the Al-Naqurah talks expressed Lebanon's willingness to allow UNIFIL to deploy in both Tyre and Sidon, IDF radio disclosed in a report on the 29 November session. An Israeli spokesman welcomed this as a "point of departure which should be developed," according to the radio, which noted that Israel had rejected Lebanon's initial demand that UNIFIL only be deployed along the international border.

This new development in Lebanon's position came after senior Israeli sources cited by *HA'ARETZ* said the talks were on the verge of breaking down, contending that Syria had "lost control" of the Lebanese and expressing the hope that the Syrians would pressure the Lebanese Government not to "sabotage" the talks.

Security — A booby-trapped car exploded in the Druze-held town of 'Alayh, killing or wounding several people, Voice of Lebanon radio reported early on 29 November. A missile was fired into the Christian district of Al-Ashrafiyah shortly afterward, killing two people and wounding five others, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

Earlier, spokesmen for the Islamic Jihad told a news agency in Beirut that their organization was not planning an attack in Italy but they warned of possible retaliation against Italy for the arrest of seven Jihad members, AFP reported.

PLO

PNC Session — Last-minute differences among Palestinian leaders delayed the conclusion of the 17th PNC session by 1 day and held up the election of a new PLO Executive Committee, the *JORDAN TIMES* disclosed. The differences involve the formation of a new PLO leadership, the addition of new PNC members in the current session, and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's public retraction of his resignation, which most of the Fatah Central Committee members saw as a maneuver to evade pressure to change his personal style of leadership. 'Arafat was harshly criticized in the PNC Political Committee's closed session for the attitude reflected in moves such as the Cairo visit, according to sources cited by the paper.

In a speech to the 28 November session broadcast by Amman radio, 'Arafat stressed that he was sincere in submitting his resignation, adding that the PNC has the right to tell him whether to "go or stay" now that he has presented an account of his behavior to the PNC Political Committee. He also publicized details of his warning of an air attack on the PNC session, noting his statement that "they sent a Sukhoi to the Riyaq airfield in preparation for strafing the PNC building."

Meanwhile, the PNC Political Committee issued a statement, reported by Amman radio, to be submitted to the final PNC session. The political statement presents suggestions for joint Palestinian-Jordanian moves to regain the occupied territory, stresses Palestinian national unity, condemns all attempts to split the PLO, asserts the need to rectify relations with Syria, underlines the importance of relations with Egypt, and views 'Arafat's visit to Egypt as a step aimed at strengthening relations with the Egyptian people.

As for the Israeli Labor Party Knesset member's intention to address the PNC session, 'Abd al-Wahab Darawshah called off his trip to Amman because Jordan refused him entry and, to respect the Labor Party's wishes, decided to return to Israel, Jerusalem radio revealed.

PFLP Secretary General George Habash, in a message to the PNC session read on Damascus radio, stated that the unilateral call to convene the PNC in Amman is not "the end of the road," and he vowed to continue to struggle for PLO unity.

Soviet Message — On the "Day of International Solidarity with the Palestinian people," a Soviet Government message to the PLO, cited by TASS, expressed the conviction that the Palestinian resistance movement will surmount its current difficulties and affirmed Soviet support for PLO opposition to imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East.

'Arafat Visit to UK Canceled — The publisher who invited 'Arafat to Britain said the trip was canceled because 'Arafat could not be assured a visa, London PRESS ASSOCIATION reported.

Israel

Security — Two Katyusha rockets were fired into the Jordan Valley from the area where the Syrian and Jordanian borders meet, Jerusalem radio reported. In a separate development, police stated that an explosion near an apartment building in Petah Tiqva was probably a terrorist act, the radio noted.

Tabah — Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the Knesset that Israel is ready to resume negotiations with Egypt over Tabah but that Israel opposes using the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) to police the disputed area, Jerusalem radio reported. While Shamir said the Egyptians have agreed to the deployment of the MFO in Tabah, monitored Egyptian media have not confirmed this.

Mitterrand Visit to Syria

The two sides discussed points of agreement more than points of disagreement and emerged from the talks with the impression that their future relations will be better than they were in the past, President Hafiz al-Asad stated at a press conference reported by Damascus radio following his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand. For his part, Mitterrand praised

Syria's role in ending the Lebanese civil war and expressed France's view that Israel should not have invaded Lebanon. After returning to Paris, Mitterrand acknowledged that his visit will not lead to any concrete result in the near future but said it will make possible the normalization of relations between France and Syria, Paris Radio reported.

Maghreb Affairs

Western Sahara — Moroccan forces in the Western Sahara "crushed" a new Polisario attack on 25 November, killing 114 enemy troops and destroying 8 T-55 tanks, according to a Moroccan announcement cited by MAP. On the Moroccan side, 14 Soldiers were killed and 38 injured.

Algerian Military Reorganization — President Chadli Bendjedid has issued decrees establishing a new general staff and reorganizing the administration of the armed forces into six military regions, Algiers radio reported.

Gulf Affairs

GCC Summit — Resuming its fifth-session working meetings, the GCC summit discussed the Iran-Iraq war, collective Arab action, the upcoming Arab summit, and defense issues, among other topics, according to a statement by a Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry official cited by KUNA. The Official also announced the extension of 'Abdallah Bisharah's appointment as GCC secretary general until November 1988.

Tanker Routes, Gromyko Visit — A plan to change tanker routes in the Gulf out of the range of "hostile planes" was recently implemented by GCC countries, Western diplomatic sources in Kuwait told Muscat's *'UMAN*. The same sources affirmed that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will visit Kuwait, although the date of the visit has not been fixed, *'UMAN* added.

Saudi Denial on Facilities for U.S. — An official Saudi source cited by SPA denied a *PRAVDA* report that the Kingdom has agreed to let U.S. military forces use its military bases.

Iran

Border Agreement With Turkey — Iran and Turkey have agreed not to allow any activity on their territory aimed against the other's security, Ankara radio reported. The agreement was reached in Ankara between Turkish officials and a visiting Iranian delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Shaykholeslam. Further bilateral contacts will include visits to Turkey by the Iranian interior minister and prime minister, the radio noted.

Comment on Iraqi-U.S. Relations — The opening of the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad is merely the manifestation of long-standing, deep relations between Iraq and the United States and is an attempt to raise the morale of Iraq's "dying forces," Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi asserted in remarks reported by Tehran radio.

DRA-Pakistan

In a statement to the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Kabul, broadcast by Kabul radio, the DRA protested alleged Pakistani overflights and shelling of the Afghan border area. If the Pakistani authorities allow such "aggressions and provocations" to continue, the consequences will be "very dangerous," the statement warned.

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DRA Lodges Protest With Pakistan Over 'Aggression'
LD281552 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The official in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' first political section, today at 1030 summoned the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Kabul and made the following statement to him regarding the Pakistani Armed Forces's recent aggression of DRA territory:

In accordance with the report of the DRA relevant authorities on 5 Qaws [25 November] two Pakistani helicopters violated DRA airspace in Barikowt region, Konarha Province. Following 15 minutes of provocative flight, they passed over the border in the direction of Arandu.

Moreover, the fire of heavy and long-range weapons in Barikowt region, Konarha Province, on 6 Qaws [26 November] and the night of 7 Qaws [27 November] by the Pakistani Armed Forces, resulted in heavy financial losses.

Unfortunately, Pakistani authorities not only have not prevented such aggressions and provocations, but have extended and intensified such violations and provocations which [10 second break in reception].

If the situation continues the inevitable consequences of such provocative actions and animosity will be very dangerous.

Undoubtedly, the responsibility stemming from these armed provocations will rest directly with the Pakistani military authorities.

We seriously protest these provocative violations and interference to the Pakistani Government. The DRA once again desires that the Pakistani authorities react responsibly in this respect and halt these armed aggressions and hostile provocations as soon as possible.

Kabul Comments on UN 'Afghanistan Issue' Debate
LD282111 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0735 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Unattributed "political commentary"]

[Text] Reports from the United Nations say that the Western countries and representatives of the reactionary countries raised a hue and cry about the so-called Afghanistan issue and tried to misuse the tribune of the 39th session of this organization to intensify hostile anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet activities.

The decision to discuss the so-called Afghanistan issue aroused the concern and revulsion of the international society. The representatives of many countries regard these strivings of the imperialist and reactionary circles as another step in the direciton of interference in the internal affairs of the DRA, and as blatant violation of international rules and norms and the UN Charter.

The objective of raising the so-called Afghanistan issue in the United Nations by the imperialist countries and their allies is to justify their shameless and antihumane interference in the internal affairs of our revolutionary country and to divert the attention of those taking part in this gathering from immediate international issues.

It is no secret that if any event is created around Afghanistan it is because of the continuation of the criminal undeclared war of U.S. imperialism in collaboration with the fascist regime of Pakistan, the reactionary ruling regime of Iran, and Chinese hegemonists, organized beyond our country's borders.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, foreign minister of the hated Ziaul Haq regime stood at the UN tribune and shamelessly said that Pakistan does not interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. By making such a false and demagogical statement, he made a fool of himself. It is clear to all that more than 110 bases for training bandits exist in Pakistan. In these bases the killer bandits are given military training, and are armed and sent to Afghanistan for subversive and antipeople activities.

Everyone knows that when the U.S., Pakistan, and their allies' delegates spoke in sympathy with the people of Afghanistan, their objectives were nothing except demagogy aimed at deceiving the world's public. They claimed to want a solution to events concerning Afghanistan through negotiations. However, in practice they use all their efforts to drag the negoitiation to deadlock. Undoubtedly these evil forces want to maintain the turbulent situation in Afghanistan and to misuse it for their evil propaganda purposes against Afghanistan and the USSR.

If they had earnest inclinations for the creation of peaceful conditions in the region, this undeclared war would have been ended by now, and conditions for the return of those Afghans who are beyond the borders of the country would have been prepared.

The DRA Government has repeatedly said that the limited military units of the USSR, who were invited by the Afghan Government on the basis of the bilateral friendship treaty of 1978, will return to their country in the event of a halt to the armed interference from outside the country and of international guarantees of the nonrepetition of such interference.

The futile strivings of imperialism and its criminal collaborators cannot stop the people of Afghanistan from their chosen path.

By relying on the masses of the people and the international assitance of the fraternal countries, our revolution forges ahead and will foil the efforts of imperialism and its collaborators.

Results of Security Force Operations Detailed
LD281822 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Quoting a Ghazni Province security source a BIA [BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY] correspondent reports that as a result of successful operations recently carried out in this province, a number of rebels were crushed and 27 were arrested. Also seized by our courageous security forces were: 14 rocket launchers with 13 rounds, 118 various weapons, 135 mines, 40 hand grenades, 1 heavy machine gun, a large quantity of anti-

government documents proving the shameful links of rebels with imperialist countries, 2 motor vehicles, and 1 motorcycle; 7 rebel hideouts were destroyed.

According to another report a number of rebels were crushed and one of these criminals was arrested as a result of successful operations mounted by security forces in the surroundings of Shur Ab village, Laghman Province. Four weapons, one rocket launcher with ten rounds and one heavy machine gun were seized.

As a result of other operations carried out in the environs of Dehana Ghori region, Baghlan Province, 12 of the armed rebels were crushed and two of these murderers were arrested.

Two DShK's, one rocket launcher with five rounds, four weapons with two antitank mines were seized; and four DShK's, one rocket launcher and one of their hideouts were destroyed.

Moreover, in operations carried out by the security forces in Herat Province, a number of the armed rebels including Mo'alem Latif and Kabir, two ringleaders of the Jami'at-e Eslami criminal band in Zendeh Jan District of this province, were crushed.

3 Rebels Sentenced to Death in Ghazni

LD252024 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Three criminals — these enemies of the prosperity of the working people of afghanistan — were sentenced to death in a broad open session of the Special Revolutionary Court in Ghazni Province.

A judicial board of the Special Revolutionary Court has arrived in Ghazni Province to investigate the cases of those people accused of counterrevolutionary crimes. In an open session in Ghazni Province, the board of the Special Revolutionary Court tried three of the enemies of the people and revolution. The open session of the court was attended by hundreds of the citizens of Ghazni Province, and the court proceedings were broadcast by radio to the people.

These three criminals had been captured during a heroic and successful operation. At the time of capture, a rocket-launcher with three shells and three Chinese Kalashnikovs and ammunition were also seized.

During the court's hearing the accused openly confessed to their crimes, namely, desertion from the military service, joining the enemy through Harakt-e Enqelab-e Eslami anti-state band, the attack on Ghazni prison in November - December 1983 and the kidnapping of prisoners, attacks on security posts, and clashes with security forces.

After assessing the case and based on articles 221, 271, 273, and the last paragraph of article 275 of the penal code,the judicial board sentenced to death Shah Wali, son of Ghulam Sakhi, resident of Ghazni City; Ghulam Mohammad, son of Ghulam Nabi; and Aqa Muhammad, son of Ghulam Sarwar. The sentence is in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 8 of the law on crimes against military conscription, Article 170, paragraph 4 of Article 221, and Article 203 of the penal code. The weapons seized from the accused were confiscated in accordance with Article 227 of the penal code.

The court's ruling, which was welcomed by the audience, will be carried out after approval by the presidium of the Revolutionary Council in accordacne with Article 58 of the DRA Basic Principles.

Clandestine Radio Reports Mujahidin Operations

GF281808 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Dari 1715 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Our mujahidin brothers, with complete coordination, launched an attack on the joint forces of Karmal and the Soviet Union at Arghandab in Qandahar Province. Our Muslim mujahidin inflicted heavy losses on the enemy's men and material. In the course of these operations seven soldiers of the occupying Soviet forces were captured. In retaliation the enemy used planes and bombarded the area. But they could not get any information about the prisoners of war. Our mujahidin shot down three of these aircraft in rocket attacks.

This is the first time that our mujahidin brothers succeeded in capturing so many of the enemy. [words indistinct] They made several rocket attacks on the capital also. As a result of these attacks the Soviet Embassy in Kabul was damaged. Some rockets fell close to the Embassies of Iraq and Bulgaria and the residences of some diplomats, including the residence of a Japanese diplomat and [word indistinct], and these points were damaged. Radio Kabul also acknowledged these attacks and said several rockets had been fired and had hit the Soviet residential area and killed and wounded many people.

Iranian Foreign Minister Begins Talks in Delhi

BK281619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The visiting Iranian foreign minister, Dr Velayati, has had talks in New Delhi on bilateral matters with Mr G. Parthasarathy, chairman of the Policy Planning Committee, and Mr A.A. Rahim, minister of state for external affairs. He is in the capital to take part in tomorrow's meeting of the India-Iranian joint committee. Dr Velayati also called on the president, Giani Zail Singh, and the vice president, Mr Venkataraman. Meanwhile, officials of the two countries continued their discussions for the 2d day today in subcommittees on increasing cooperation in economic and industrial fields, trade and culture and science and technology.

Iranian Economic Delegation Arrives for Talks

LD270937 Tehran IRNA in English 0805 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 27, IRNA — An economic delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, headed by the director general for economic affairs at the Foreign Ministry, Mohammad Hoseyn Adeli, arrived here Monday to take part in the second joint commission of Iran and India.

The two sides will start talks in various trade, technical, industrial, scientific and cultural committees and in its four-day sessions, the joint economic commission will follow up decisions made by the first commission during a visit by Indian Foreign Minister Narsimha Rao to Iran last year.

The talks will mainly focus on further expansion of bilateral cooperation in economic fields including an increase in industrial and agricultural exports of India to Iran as well as on cultural exchange between the two countries.

Last year, India exported 75 million dollars worth of goods to Iran which is expected to enjoy a tripled increase for this year following a recent visit of Iran's commerce minister, Hasan Abedi-Ja'fari to India.

At present, Iran's annual exports to India, mainly crude oil, amounts to one billion dollars. Indian officials will try in their talks with Iranian delegation to establish a balance in their trade ties with Iran.

Iran's foreign minister, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, is due to arrive here Tuesday to hold talks with high-ranking Indian officials including Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Precensorship on Chandigarh Newspapers Lifted

BK281614 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The precensorship on the newspapers published from the Union Territory of Chandigarh has been lifted. It was imposed on the 1st of this month in the wake of disturbances following the assassination of the late prime minister. The ban on taking out processions in the union territory has also been (?lifted). However, the ban on carrying firearms and lethal weapons in public places and the ban on pillion riding on two-wheelers will continue.

CPI To Contest 52 Lok Sabha Seats in 18 States

BK281030 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The Communist Party of India has announced its decision to contest 52 Lok Sabha seats in 18 states. It will field 17 candidates from Bihar. It will also contest 20 assembly seats in Manipur and 16 in Tamil Nadu. This was announced by the party general secretary, Mr Rajeshwar Rao, in New Delhi today.

Communist Party Election Manifesto Released

BK281603 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The Communist Party of India [CPI] has put forward a 23-point program before the electorate. It calls for the restructuring of the center-state relations, nationalization of monopoly houses and foreign companies, state takeover of wholesale trade of foodgrains and guaranteed remunerative prices to peasants. It says there should be a need-based minimum wage for the working class, radical land reforms, free house sites to the rural and urban poor and a free health program. CPI says the right to employment should be a fundamental right. The rights of minorities should be safeguarded. The party is in favor of lowering the voting age to 18 and enacting an anti-defection law.

In the international sphere, the CPI has voiced its support to the policy of nonalignment and has called for restructuring of international economic relations on an equitable and just basis.

Editorial Points Out Imbalance in Trade With USSR

BK280334 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 20 Nov 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Trade With Russia"]

[Text] On the face of it, Indo-Soviet trade has been making good progress, and the outlook is considered bright. While two-way trade in 1985 is expected to be more than 4,000 crores rupees, that in 1990 is projected at 10,000 crores rupees. At a series of high-level meetings in recent months, the view has been in favour of raising the volume to still higher levels. The Russians have shown a keen interest in importing more of items like tea, coffee, spices, food products, garments and woolen knitwear. Their purchases of textiles are expected to increase, and textile exporters in Bombay feel that Moscow may be willing to pay more for Indian cloth in response to their long-standing demand. India may also export wheat because of a bumper crop and resulting storage problems. New Delhi, on its part, has expressed its interest in larger imports from the Soviet Union, particularly of non-oil items such as machine tools and other industrial equipment; the recent decision to import sophisticated Soviet computers can be seen in this light.

All this however, masks a fundamental, and growing, imbalance in Indo-Soviet trade. Indian exports to the Soviet Union have had a persistent tendency to outstrip imports over the past few years, and the Russians are likely to end the current (1981-85) trade plan with an adverse balance of 500-600 crores rupees. Since this trade is on a rupee payment basis, the imbalance does not imply hard currency losses for the Russians: but Moscow's requests for technical rupee credits have increased substantially. If the five-year trade plan is to be ultimately balanced, it would mean forcing up Indian imports to an exceptionally high level in 1985.

The Russians have let it be known that they will buy less if Indian importers do not increase their purchases, a threat which has already been carried out with regard to items like cashew nuts and rice. Moscow is also unhappy that the Indian private sector buys very little of Russian products while contributing more than 80 per cent of total Indian exports to the Soviet Union. Since Indian industry prefers Western machinery and equipment, imports of Soviet equipment have been steadily declining and are today around 15 to 20 per cent of total imports. Oil and petroleum products have hitherto been the main imports. It is difficult to see how this pattern can change to promote significantly larger Soviet exports to this country.

Sudan's Numayri To Visit Beginning 6 Dec

BK271534 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Sudanese President Field Marshal Ja'far Muhammad Numayri will pay 5-day state visit to Pakistan beginning on 6 December at the invitation of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Madame Numayri and a high-level delegation will accompany him. This will be the first visit by President Numayri since 1974. The Sudanese president will also visit Peshawar, Lahore, and Karachi. It is expected that he will also visit the Wah ordnance factory and an Afghan refugee tented village near Peshawar.

MASHRIQ on UN Vote on Afghanistan Resolution

GF241324 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 19 Nov 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Victory of Pakistan's Principled Stand"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan has attributed the passage of Pakistan's draft resolution [on Afghanistan] with such an overwhelming majority to Pakistan's balanced and principled stand. After the votes were counted, 119 were declared in favor and 20 against, with 14 absentions. It is thus clear that the world community rejects the Soviet and Karmal regime's stand on the question of Afghanistan and supports Pakistan's stand. There is no justification for the argument put forth by the USSR and the Kramal administration that Soviet forces are in Afghanistan to fight external interference and have been deployed to save a legal and proper regime from foreign intervention.

The Kabul representative opposed this resolution on baseless grounds and said that since Pakistan has allowed the use of its territory for armed attacks on Afghanistan, Afghanistan too had the right to invoke the Afghan-Soviet friendship treaty and ask for help from the Soviet Union.

The Kabul representative, while saying that the number of refugees given by Pakistan was highly exaggerated, added that those Afghans who had left the country were mostly nomads and that a number of them had been registered twice. No impartial observer would accept this false logic of the Kabul regime. Everyone knows that it is the Afghan freedom-fighters who are fighting against the Soviet forces and not the Pakistani Army. Everyone knows that the freedom-fighters control a large part of Afghanistan. Moreover, it is no secret that after the assassination of Daud Khan, Afghanistan fell victim to civil war. Following Daud Khan, President Taraki and President Amin were also assassinated. President Amin was killed by the Soviet Army itself when it entered and the puppet regime of Karmal was imposed on Kabul. It is obvious that Pakistan had no hand in these events. It is the Afghans who are fighting a life and death battle against the Soviet Union and its puppets.

It is the height of injustice to call the 3 million refugees nomads. These are people, who for the sake of their beliefs and their lives, have left their homes and hearths and have left behind their young men to fight a war for freedom. The nomads, however, never exceed 100,000 and are registered separately. The 3 million refugees have been registered separately with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. These facts and figures have been certified on an international level.

The stand taken by the Soviet Union and the Karmal regime is so baseless that the world community has rejected it with a higher number of votes every year. Now, the Karmal regime and the Soviet Union have no other course left except to accept the UN General Assembly resolution with all their heart and try to make the talks, which are being held under the auspices of the United Nations in the interest of peace and justice in Afghanistan, meaningful.

However, if the Soviet Union tries to use the talks merely for the sake of gaining time, then this will not only add to the misfortunes of the Afghans, but it will also create an atmosphere of tension and confrontation in the region and will block any progress in efforts toward peace.

JASARAT on U.S.-India Technology Accord

GF281441 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 23 Nov 84 p 3

[Editorial: "The Politics of Arms"]

[Text] Under an agreement signed last week in New Delhi by the United States and India, the United States has agreed to transfer arms technology to India. India has already signed several similar agreements with the Soviet Union. Under these agreements the Soviet Union is transferring to India modern technology for building sophisticated weapons, and India has already started producing such weapons.

Indian policy has not become clear. The entire Indian statesmanship revolves round arms and arms technology. In fact, this was the only passion which drew Indira closer to the Soviet Union and away from the United States. Indira wanted arms for two reasons. The first was to make India a superpower in the region. The second was to enable India to enter the world arms market and become the biggest arms merchant in the Third World — the same market in which the United States is making great sums of money. Indira wanted the Indian money lenders to make money just as the United States was by selling arms. India is also aware that it has cheaper labor compared to the U.S. workers, and thus cheaper arms prices as compared to Western countries. To make use of this factor the Soviet Union has been generously aiding India in acquiring arms technology.

The United States, seeing that the Soviets seem very willing to provide India with such technology, now has also agreed to do the same. The agreement signed soon after Indira's death is but a link in the same chain of thought. Although until recently the U.S. Defense Department had been very averse to supplying India with such know-how, Defense Department aversion to such a venture seems to have died down. However, it will not be possible for the United States to transfer technology to India on the same scale as the Soviets are now transfering it or will be transferring it in the future, because U.S. industrialists will not like to part with a technology over which they have so far enjoyed a monopoly. They do not want such technology to fall into the hands of Third World countries. They would not like that technology to become common or that India should be made a partner

in revenues. Despite U.S. Government efforts to catch up with the Soviets on the matter, the Soviet rate of technology transfer to India will remain bigger. This is why Rajiv Gandhi, like Indira before him, is more interested in staying on the right side of the Soviets.

However, it is possible that under Rajiv, India-U.S. ralations may grow, but it would hardly be possible for the United States to beat the Soviets at the game of good relations with India. Moreover, the Indian passion for making sophisticated weapons has become so intense that the Soviet Union can easily exploit this weakness and make the most of it.

Under the circumstances, the people of the subcontinent must begin to wonder if such trends would help the future of the region. Should the policies of this region be pegged to arms building or to acquiring such weapons, Pakistan should continue to depend on the United States and India on the Soviet Union.

The people of the subcontinent must start thinking for themselves. They must begin to solve their own political and economic problems, or continue to spend their resources on acquiring tanks, arms, aircraft, and missiles, and so help to further aggravate their own poverty.

However, if India thinks it can become an arms merchant par excellence it is dreaming. Arms technology is very complicated and prone to rapid changes. The Indian economy can hardly meet such rapid changes or progress. Moreover, the Indians as exponents of nonviolence will find it hard to become arms merchants of any importance. It would be better for India to acquire a technology that would help its poor and meet their needs. But this can hardly be possible as long as the present hawkish leadership remains in power in India. As long as the hawks remain India's rulers, statesmanship in both India and Pakistan must continue to revolve around armament and arms technology; the tension will continue to grow. Such an attitude will bring little except destruction to both countries.

Fortunately, in Pakistan, both the government and the people have realized this. They continue to seek amity with India. However, neither Indira Gandhi nor Rajiv has given much attention to such peace overtures. That is why the politics in the subcontinent have become politics of arms only; all other demands are subject to this and this alone. India should also know that an arms race can easily lead her to a race in nuclear weapons. Maybe India is already being pushed toward it. However, such a race can bring little benefit; rather it can bring total destruction.

SRI LANKA

Minister Announces New Security Measures

BK291125 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] The minister of national security, Lalith Athulathmudali, today disclosed the security measures that have been taken to meet the threat of terrorist attacks or invasion. The minister was speaking during the committee stage discussion on the votes of the Ministries of National Security and Internal Security in Parliament this morning.

Mr Athulathmudali said that the coastal area stretching from Mannar to Mullaitivu has been declared prohibited territory. The prohibited zone will extend 100 meters inland and 100 meters into the sea. He said that special arrangements have been made regarding the travel of people living on the islands of (Kypes) and Nagadeepa. The prohibited zone includes all gramsewaka [local bodies] divisions in the Jaffna District and in the Kilinochchi District to the north of Elephant Park.

Mr Athulathmudali also disclosed that no person in the Jaffna District could use a private motor vehicle or pedal cycle without permission from the authorities. If permits are obtained, they should be displayed prominently on the vehicle.

The national security minister said that section 77 of the Police Ordinance is to be amended. According to the amendments, all residents in the Jaffna District should inform police stations of the number of people who reside in each house and how many of them belong to the family. No one will be allowed to keep an outsider unless permission has been obtained. Only government-owned buses will be permitted on the road in Jaffna. The use of private buses is prohibited. All schoolchildren, office workers, and the general public can come into Jaffna town only between 0600 in the morning and 0830 in the morning. The hours of exit from Jaffna town are between 1400 to 1600. There will be curfew from 1600 in the evening. Nobody will be permitted to use vehicles from 0600 to 0800 for whatever reason. Supplies of fuel will be restricted. Areas which have power stations will be declared security zones. The areas around the (Sabgathanda) oil refinery will also be a security zone. All those entering the district of Jaffna should have national identity cards. All foreigners entering the district should have valid travel documents. People will have to inform the authorities when they enter or leave security zone.

Mr Athulathmudali further said that the making of uniforms of the Navy, Army, Air Force, or police is prohibited. This restriction covers the entire island. The public are advised to inform the security forces if they discover arms or ammunition near their homes. If arms and ammunition or any other explosives are found or if they explode, the occupants of the house will beheld responsible. Those who inform the security forces in this regard will receive awards.

The minister of national security said that these security measures are temporary. He said that these measures had to be introduced to safeguard the country and its people. The people's day-to-day life had to be restricted despite the difficulties caused. It is the responsibility of the state to maintain peace and law and order and to safeguard the sovereignty of the nation.

Speaking further, Mr Athulathmudali noted that certain terrorists had made a statement in India saying that Eelam will be established by 14 January. It was their intention to see that the Armed Forces were withdrawn from the north by 31 December. He said that there was the information that these objectives were to be achieved with a fighting force of about 4,000. The minister said that the government is ready to meet the situation even if this was true or not. He said that the people in this country are determined in their efforts to oppose the state of Eelam. Applications will soon be called from youths in the country to strengthen the Armed Forces. It is the duty of every section of the population, every party and organization to extend their support to protect the unitary status of the country. The government is determined to fight terrorism in a practical manner.

The minister suggested that all members of parliament contribute their salary in January to the National Defense Fund. He said victory could be achieved only through the total elimination of the terrorists. There is no other alternative. He said one could always talk about terrorism; what was more important was action. The minister appealed to all sections in the north who were against violence to support the government in implementing the security measures.

All security arrangements announced by the minister will be effective immediately. A gazetta notification will be released specifically for this purpose.

Opposition Leader Criticizes India on Terrorism

BK271125 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Speaking in Parliament today during the committee stage discussions on (?reports) of foreign affairs, the leader of opposition, Anura Bandaranaike, condemned the attitude of the Indian Government in denying the existence of terrorist camps in Tamil Nadu. However, he said that India and India alone should be considered paramount to any settlement to the ethnic problem.

Mr Bandaranaike was of the view that the government should adopt a new approach in its relationship with India now that Mr Rajiv Gandhi was prime minister.

The member of Parliament for Attanagalla, Lakshman Jayakody, wanted to know whether there was a foreign hand interfering in the affairs of the country. If so, he wanted to know which country it was and how it was interfering in Sri Lanka's internal matters. He said the government had deviated from the policy of nonalignment. He asked the government what was its priority in foreign policy. He said that we had forgotten subjects like nuclear disarmament, state terrorism, and the Indian Ocean peace conference. He asked what was the reason for the delay in holding the Indian Ocean peace conference in Colombo.

Referring to counterpropaganda against Eelamists abroad, Mr Jayakody noted that the government propaganda should be intensified.

Further on Criticism

BK281218 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The leader of the opposition, Anura Bandaranaike, yesterday condemned India for denying the existence of training camps for Tamil separatists on Indian soil. He was speaking in Parliament during the debate on the votes of the Foreign Ministry. Mr Bandaranaike's statement yesterday condemning India is the first direct criticism of India by the Sri Lanka Freedom Party [SLFP] on the question of training for separatists. He was referring to the recent denial by a spokesman of the Indian External Affairs Ministry at the presence of combat training camps for Tamil militants in Tamil Nadu. He pointed out that even after the attack on the Chavakachcheri police station the terrorist organizations, especially from Madras, gave details of incidents by issuing statements. He called the Indian attitude absolutely stupid in the face of continuous statements made by Tamil separatist leaders now residing in India. But Mr Bandaranaike said that India's unhelpful attitude was due to Sri Lanka's poor handling of bilateral relations with India.

The opposition leader called for government to consider India as paramount in its efforts in finding a solution to the ethnic problem. He rejected charges that the SLFP was a close friend and stooge of India.

The minister of foreign affairs, Shahul Hameed, replying to the debate on the votes of his ministry, said that they were thankful that the Indian Government is using its good offices to help seek a solution to the present problem. He also said that the government was disappointed that India has refused to accept that there were terrorist training camps in Tamil Nadu.

Referring to opposition comments that relations between Sri Lanka and India have deteriorated, Mr Hameed said that in spite of the difficult situation which arose since the disturbances in July last year, Sri Lanka and India have been able to continue a healthy dialogue.

Prime Minister Discusses U.S.-Iraqi Ties

LD281332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The Cabinet this morning held a session, chaired by Prime Minister Musavi. According to our correspondent's report the country's current issues and foreign political events were discussed during the meeting.

During the session, Interior Minister Nateq-Nuri proposed 'Ali Jannati as governor-general of Khuzestan and 'Ali Reza Tabesh as governor-general of Kordestan. (Following discussion and appraisal, the Cabinet approved the proposals.)

After today's Cabinet session, Prime Minister Musavi spoke on the opening ofthe U.S. Embassy in Baghdad: As the corrupt Baghdad regime has clearly stated, it had intended since 1979, the year of the Islamic Revolution's victory in Iran, to publicize its relations with America. This is just the manifestation of long-standing, deep relations. It may have certain effects as well. America is trying to strengthen the bond between Egypt and Iraq and other reactionary regional powers with this step. This bond is, in fact, to preserve Israel in face of Islam's invasion of the region.

He continued: America's pressure upon us is ineffective. This measure will not benefit America in any way; it will only increase our hatred of that superpower. In our opinion, the recent international and regional diplomatic moves are a direct result of the fresh activities on the fronts and the full readiness of the forces of Islam. They are, in fact, attempts to raise the morale of the dying Armed Forces of Iraq.

Commentaries Assess Iraqi-U.S. Relations, POW's

Tehran Arabic 27 Nov

GF271749 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 27 Nov 84

[From "Political Follow-up" program]

[Text] The U.S. Administration is trying to depict a better image of the Iraqi regime to the world in preparation for creating a suitable atmosphere to restore diplomatic relations with it. Relations between the two regimes were only severed publicly, because the White House edicts were being implemented, without opposition, by the petty agents in Baghdad. In the meantime the two regimes were engaged in propaganda campaigns against one another so that Baghdad may appear to be a staunch enemy of the U.S. administration. Americans from time to time have accused Iraq of violating international conventions and human rights. They advised Amnesty International to reveal some information regarding Iraqi atrocities. It said in one of its reports that more than 300 persons were executed in Iraq during the first 3 months of this year. The report also pointed out that prisoners were often burned so that information may be extracted from them. Despite all the imperialist attempts to cover up Saddam Husayn's crimes, which characterize his bloody regime, they have filled many people's hearts with horror and abhorrence.

Many Europeans and Americans believe that Baghdad has within it big opposition groups. Therefore a report such as that by Amnesty International may put the U.S. Administration under some pressure when it tries to restore relations with a despicable and murderous regime, such as that ruling in Iraq. To avoid this pressure, the United States was obliged to play its game of trying to remove the bloody image of Saddam Husayn from the minds of Americans. The U.S. administration has exerted pressure on Amnesty International to erase the name of Iraq from the blacklist of countries and regimes that exercise terror.

The U.S. Administration undertook another initiative to divert attention from what is going on in Iraqi Ba'thist prisons. It asked the Red Cross to present a report on the conditions of POW's. The latter wrote its report using language that was not clear and did not portray any sort of objectivity. The report criticized the conditions of POW's in general, without differentiating between the despondence and persecution suffered by Iranian POW's in the prisons of the tyrannical Ba'thist regime and the 50,000 Iraqi POW's in Iran. The Iraqi POW's are cared for by the Islamic Revolution leadership and its executive organs to such an extent that the good treatment has surpassed the Geneva Convention requirements.

Observers were satisfied with what they saw with their very eyes at Iranian military camps, the compassion, mercy, and love, based on Islamic principles, with which POW's were treated. Observers have analyzed the Red Cross report and believe that huge U.S. pressure must have been put on the Red Cross to issue such a subjective report. By having such a report issued, imperialist circles were aiming to create differences between the Iranian and Iraqi Muslim peoples by rousing the feelings of relatives of POW's through an ugly portrayal of the state of their sons. By playing this mean game, the imperialists, who have realized that the end of the Iraqi regime is near, were trying to sow the seeds of division between Iraqi and Iranian peoples. They were aiming to create a psychological barrier between the two Muslim peoples so that a cohesive front among Islamic sons would not be formed to challenge arrogant enemies of God.

Imperialists and crusaders are trying to distort the Islamic Revolution image before world opinion in general and the Islamic people in particular. They are attempting to extinguish the Islamic Revolution flame which has heated many people's emotions and has received splendid, positive, sympathetic support from freedom-loving people of the world. The Red Cross report was an imperialist attempt to create a psychological barrier between the revolution and the peoples who support it and are sympathetic to it. We call upon all those who are seeking the truth to come to Iran to see for themselves how the POW's are treated and how we are guided by humanitarian and Islamic principles in our stands and opinions.

28 Nov

GF290850 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] What is really strange about the restoration of Iraqi-U.S. relations is the lack of news of this issue coming from Iraq, even

after news of the restoration was broadcast by all international media. The radio of the Ba'thist authorities made a short announcement on the restoration of relations without referring to many details which were carried by all international media. This makes one ponder why the rulers of Iraq have chosen to neglect this issue and to regard it as any other normal issue, although the event is not as simple or ordinary as the deception organs in Iraq are presenting it.

The question focuses on two axes. The first axis concerns the ruling regime's fear of the affect this news will have on nationalistic groups which still exist in various sectors of the ruling organs, such as Army officers, office directors, and professionals. A few people are still deceived by the regime to the extent that they consider it a national and sincere regime which is protecting the deprived and oppressed classes. When the nationalistic groups inside the Iraqi regime discover this deception they will be encouraged to leave their positions of authority and move to serve the issues of liberation from the Eastern and Western imperialist chains. The Al-Mawsil uprising which was planned by a large group of Iraqi Army officers is the best indication of the presence of such groups in authoritative organs. These groups act on the basis of either religious or nationalistic incentives and they aim to liberate Iraq from the chains of slavery which have been imposed by the Ba'thist party on the oppressed people.

The regime realized that any announcement on the restoration of relations with Washington would provoke the Islamic and nationalistic feelings of the majority of the people, which certainly would result in shaking the pillars of authority and rule. This act also would remind the Iraqi people of the glittering slogans of patriotism and anti-imperialism which the rulers had talked about during the past 16 years; such slogans were nothing but bubbles floating on the Ba'thist swamp.

The second axis which the question focuses on deals with the dimensions and the outcome which will naturally result from the restoration of U.S.-Iraqi relations. There is a series of facts which arise when directly linked with the restoration of these relations, foremost of which is the effective U.S. role in the war on the side of Saddam Husayn, as admitted in yesterday's issue of *THE NEW YORK TIMES* in its comment on the restoration of the Iraqi-U.S. relations. According to political circles, the U.S. stance toward the war will undergo a comprehensive and vast change. This change will explain all subsequent developments and past facts about the U.S. support for the ruling regime in Baghdad. This is something which Saddam Husayn does not want. He announced some time ago that he desired to restore relations with Washington but he refrained from doing so, fearing Washington's link in the war would have to be explained.

This was a clear announcement that restoration of relations would have to be postponed until the end of the war. However, the contrary has happened and relations have been restored as the war still continues and is entering decisive days which the world will witness. This is another proof of the failure of Iraqi policy which is unstable and affirms that there is more than one connection between the war and the U.S. stance and that U.S. politicians will have to face tests in the future — tests which, God willing, will be decisive.

All these matters forced Iraq's rulers to hesitate more than once before letting their radios talk about this issue. Perhaps this is even strange to their friends who will ask them: If the restoration of the relations with Washington is a shame for you, why did you do it? But it is clear that the decision to restore relations so quickly came as a result of the situation which the regime is facing on various levels forcing it to recognize U.S. policy in order to receive guarantees of its continued rule.

The Baghdad regime has found itself in a miserable situation which it can only endure through dependence on the U.S. dollar and U.S. fleets, the same situation which it faced in 1975 when it was forced to throw itself in the lap of the Americans. However, will the U.S. influence on Ba'thist decisionmaking give guarantees for continued rule? Will this U.S. role become a magic wand which will give life to a dead body, at least for a short period of time? This is what the rulers of Iraq cannot confirm, even if U.S. aid reaches its peak.

War Will 'Expand' If Kuwait Gives Islands to Iraq

LD290950 Tehran IRNA in English 0900 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 29, IRNA — The Kuwaiti Government has officially declared its intention to pursue so-called mediation efforts in the Iraqi-imposed war on Iran. Notwithstanding this fact it has as yet failed to assuage Iran's concern over the handing over of the three Kuwaiti Islands of Bubiyan, Warbah and Faylaka to Iraq.

The issue of the handing over of three islands, brought up after a visit last month of the Kuwaiti crown prince to Baghdad, has been extensively covered by Iraqi mass media.

Upon his return from Iraq, the Kuwaiti crown prince confirmed that soon interior ministers of Iraq and Kuwait would exchange visits to study the issue of border areas.

Meanwhile, political observers believe that behind the scene maneuvering concerning the islands is going on between Kuwait and Iraq. The secrecy surrounding the issue has been attributed to Iran's expressed opposition to Kuwait's partiality towards Iraq, especially concerning the islands.

It is ironic that Kuwait intends to attempt mediation in the Iraqi-imposed war while the issue surrounding its anticipated handing over of the islands to Iraq has not been fully cleared up. Undoubtedly, if Kuwait is pressured by Iraq into following through on delivery of the islands, the war is definitely likely to expand.

The Baghdad regime has announced that it would forego its border disputes with Kuwait until the end of the war in return for having the three islands in its possession for a long period of time.

The disputes between Iraq and Kuwait over the three islands dates back to post-1957 coup d'etat in Iraq for which Iraqi officials have repeatedly held negotiations with Kuwaiti authorities.

The 1,500-sq.kms Bubiyan Island is located in northeast of Kuwait in the mouth of Arvand River overlooking Iraqi Ram al-Qasr naval base. The closest distance of the island to Iraq is about 20 kms, having the same distance to Abadan. Its northern and northeastern areas neighbouring Iraq are marshy lands. Bubiyan is connected to Kuwait through a concrete bridge with 2,500 metres length and 19 metres width.

The small presently unpopulated Warbah Island, in north of Bubiyan, is located at a distance less than 20 kms from Abadan, overlooking Ram al-Qasr port which was established during 'Abd al-Karim Qassim (Iraq's first post monarchy ruler) and was expanded by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

The 50-sq.kms Faylaka Island is located in northeastern Kuwait and is located less than 20 kms from Kuwait's main land. Western parts of the island is populated with less than 5,000 inhabitants. Faylaka is located at a distance of 180 kms from Khark Island and has an airport.

Although the three islands could provide good temporary supply bases for Iraqi warships, however, Iran has proven in the five-year old Iraqi-imposed war that Iraqi forces cannot escape neither on land, air or sea, the powerful fire of the Islamic combatants.

Two weeks ago, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani announced at Friday prayers gathering that Kuwait and the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council member countries should know that if Iran seized the islands as a result of their being handed over to Iraq, Kuwait would have no claim over them.

President Discusses Iraqi Opposition Role

LD271807 Tehran IRNA in English 1642 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov 27, IRNA — Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries met President Khamene'i Tuesday at the end of their three-day seminar in Tehran.

The president called on the members of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI) and other mujahidin to continue their struggle against the Ba'thist regime in Iraq.

"If the Islamic revolution in Iraq succeeds with the grace of God, it will not only be a victory for a nation but for Islam in the whole region," Khamene'i said.

"The victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq is very vital for us, the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

The president said SAIRI was not an organisation that would form the future Iraqi government but it was responsible for the struggle to establish that future government.

"Today is the time for struggle because we don't know when that promised day (establishment of a popular government) is, but we know it's coming."

Tehran Reports Velayati's Talks With Indian Leaders

LD282059 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpts] We begin this world news bulletin with a report of the visit by 'Ali Akbar Velayati, our country's foreign minister, to India. Mr Velayati is now in Delhi to participate in the second session of the joint commission for cooperation between Iran and India:

Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, arrived in New Delhi this afternoon heading a delegation of high-ranking officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Oil, Commerce, Agriculture, Industries, Culture and Higher Education, and other organizations. They are to participate in the second session of the joint commission for cooperation between Iran and India at the invitation of the Government of India. The delegation met with Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, this afternoon. During the meeting, which was attended by Mr Zaieri, member of the Majlis foreign commission, the ambassadors of the two countries and several high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministries of the two countries, views were exchanged on the expansion of bilateral relations and on important international issues.

During the meeting, the presidnet of the Republic of India stressed the age-old cultural, religious, historical, and traditional links between the two countries. He referred to the importance of expanding cooperation between the two countries, and stated: Iran and India, as two important members of the Nonaligned Movement, have a considerable role to play in the progress of countries that are members of this movement. The president of the Republic of India added: The leaders of the two countries place much value on the expansion of relations, and this will provide the basis for future expansion of bilateral relations.

Foreign Minister Velayati referred to the close and deep cultural and historical ties between the two nations, and stressed the importance of reltions between Iran and India as two important countries that can determine developments in the region. Our foreign minister added that after the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, our foreign policy was directed toward greater expansion of relations with Third World countries. Among these, India has its own special place in our foreign relations, and these relations have moved consistently toward expansion.

Mr Velayati also met with G. Parthasarathy, acting foreign minister of India, [title as heard] this afternoon. During this meeting, they examined bilateral cooperation in various fields and expressed satisfaction with the progress of cooperation. Our foreign minister also expressed regret at the assassination of the former prime minister of India. He said: It is important for us to see a united, strong, progressive, and politically independent India on the international scene. He added: It is necessary that, in this sensitive region, the countries situated in these areas of the world should establish strategic relations with each other and expand mutual cooperation. Parthasarathy, declaring that India is ready to increase cooperation in various fields, said: Relations between Iran and India are unique and important from the point of view of the Nonaligned Movement and of the regional situation.

This afternoon, Foreign Minister Velayati also met with Mr Rahim, minister of state in charge of external affairs.

Mutual Security Arrangement Reached With Turkey

TA281724 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] It has been announced that Turkey and Iran will not allow any activity on their territory aimed against the other's security. An agreement on this was reached during the talks between the delegations headed by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ercument Yavuzalp and Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam in Ankara today.

According to information received by a Turkish radio and television correspondent, the talks focused on the benefits of bilateral contacts. Within this framework, it was decided that the Iranian interior minister will pay an official visit to Turkey. During the talks, which were held in a positive atmosphere, it was also agreed that a high-level Iranian delegation will arrive in Turkey to make the necessary preparations for Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i's forthcoming visit to Turkey in January.

Meanwhile, the Iranian deputy foreign minister also met with Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. President Kenan Evren received the visiting deputy minister at the Cankaya Presidential Mansion at 1730. According to a statement by the President's Press and Public Relations Office, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam conveyed to Evren a message by Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i on bilateral relations and expressing his good wishes. The visiting Iranian deputy minister will go to Istanbul tomorrow morning and will leave Turkey on 20 November.

Reportage on Sheykh ol-Eslam Visit

For Ankara radio reportage on the visit to Turkey by Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, see the Turkey section of the 28 November Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Economy Minister Returns From Pakistan Talks

LD281324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Hoseyn Namazi, minister of economy and finance who visited Pakistan at the invitation of his counterpart, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, to hold talks on economic relations, returned to Tehran at midnight.

The economic officials of the two countries, while reviewing the previous Iran-Pakistan note of understanding, discussed and signed an agreement on the formation of a joint commission for economic cooperation. They also signed a note of understanding on cooperation in the spheres of trade, agriculture, industry, energy, banking, sciences, technology, and railways.

Gives Interview on Visit

LD282019 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Hoseyn Namazi, minister of economy and finance, who visited Pakistan for talks on Iranian-Pakistani economic relations, gave an interview to our correspondent on his return to Tehran, about the results of his talks with Pakistani officials. The interview follows:

[Begin recording] [unidentified correspondent] Mr Namazi, during the past few days you led an economic delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran for talks with Pakistani officials on relations between the two countries. Will you please tell us what subjects werediscussed?

[Namazi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. As you may know, this trip was connected with the memorandum of understanding signed by the two countries last year in which it was envisaged that the two countries should cooperate in various fields. During the visit joint committees were set up which met in connection with these very issues and studied the rate of progress and cooperation in those fields.

[Correspondent] What were these committees about?

[Namazi] these committees were connected with trade, transportation, industry, agriculture, and cultural affairs.

[Correspondent] A series of documents were signed in connection with the two countries' economic and trade relations. Will you please tell us what these documents were?

[Namazi] We signed a memorandum of understanding following a review of the previous year's memorandum of understanding; it was a result of the activities of the two countries and the possibilities which they forecast for the coming year. With regard to agriculture, studies show the volume of exchanges increased in a remarkable way in the year ending 20 March 1984. In the previous year the volume of exchanges between the two countries totalled $422 million. Last year they reached $531 million, but this increase unfortunately was not in Iran's interest — that is, Pakistan's exports to Iran increased whereas Pakistan's imports from Iran did not have the desired growth.

[Correspondent] How much is Pakistan exporting? How much has Pakistan exported to Iran, and how much has it imported from Iran in the past few years?

[Namazi] In the year ending 20 March, 1982, imports from Pakistan totalled $84 million; the following year this reached $101 million; and last year it was $309 million. Whereas Pakistan's imports from Iran was on a very low level. In view of this very problem the Iranian delegation emphasized that trading between the two countries should be balanced. After studying the list put forward by the Iranian delegation in connectin with the goods which could be exported to Pakistan, the Pakistani side gave the assurance that it would take steps to increase its imports from Iran, in both the nonpetroleum field and in petroleum commodities.

[Correspondent] What are the goods which we could export to Pakistan in order to remedy the imbalance of trade with that country?

[Namazi] The goods envisaged are: pharmaceuticals, lead, zinc, various minerals such as lead ore, sulfur, and sodium carbonate; and a variety of other goods including dried fruit; and industrial commodities such as cars, small vans, trucks and others. [end recording]

Musavi-Ardabili Comments on Trip to Syria

GF250900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] On his return from Syria, Chief Justice Musavi-Ardabili discussed in an interview with our correspondent the results of his meetings with the officials of our brotherly country, Syria. He said that in his meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and other officials of that country he discussed matters concerning mutual relations and the problems of the region.

Mr Musavi-Ardabili said that during these meetings he discussed the plots of the enemies and superpower moves aimed against these two countries. He said that ways to neutralize such plots were also discussed.

While also referring to cooperation between reactionary regimes like Jordan, Egypt, and Iraq, Musavi-Ardabili said that the convening of the Palestine National Council in Jordan was another step toward implementation of the Camp David Accords. He further added that although these named countries had shown no practical achievements, he discussed with the Syrian officials the imperialist intrigues against the Islamic Republic of Iran and Syria and the need to adopt a common policy to combat these plots.

The chief justice also said that because in Syrian law the chairmanship of the Syrian judiciary is part of the president's office, he briefed Hafiz al-Asad on the legal changes that have come about after the success of the Islamic Republic in Iran. Discussions regarding judicial matters were also held with the chairman of the supreme judicial body in Syria and the justice minister. In conclusion, Musavi-Ardabili said that the results of his visit to Syria were positive and added that in view of the good relations that we enjoy with Syria, such visits have an important impact on the further development of relations between these two countries.

Chief Justice on Coming 'Fateful Phase' in War

LD251730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The nationwide seminar of the commanders of the resistance group of the Mobilization of the Oppressed, which began yesterday at the 12,000-seat Azadi Sports Stadium, on the occasion of Mobilization of the Oppressed Week, continued today with a speech by Chief Justice Musavi-Ardabili.

In his speech to the Mobilization of the Oppressed forces, Musavi-Ardabili said: In spite of having modern and sophisticated weapons, world arrogance is so scared of you that if some gunpowder explodes anywhere, they say that Iran has had a hand in it. You are equipped with a force that in today's materialistic world they do not understand.

Referring to the position of the Islamic Republic and the imposed war, he said: Our enemies thought that with their political and military actions, they could eventually destroy our Armed Forces. They had set their hopes on Iraq for this purpose. Now that Iraq is not operational, [as heard] they have involved Jordan and Egypt so that they can do something. But we know that not only those two but all reactionaries in the region put together will not alter the fact that Iraq is on the way out.

He added: From the viewpoint of equipment and readiness, our forces are in a good position. It will not be long for the fateful phase to start. With God's help, it will achieve positive results.

He concluded by expressing the hope that with the efforts of the popular forces and the combatants of Islam, who are being supported by the mosques and whose aim is the continuation of Islam, and with Saddam Husayn's destruction, the words "Islamic Republic of Iraq" will be written on the Iraqi flag.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,925

LD281601 Tehran IRNA in English 1540 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 28, IRNA — A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and two of their strongholds and one military vehicle were destroyed in the southern battle fronts Tuesday, the Joint Staff communique said.

In the Arvand River area of the southern fronts, the Islamic forces inflicted considerable casualties and losses on the enemy, it said.

The Communique No. 1,925 said enemy long-range fire upon Abadan was resumed on Tuesday, damaging three homes.

Parts of enemy infantry and artillery positions were set ablaze in the western fronts and a number of enemy soldiers were also killed or wounded, it said.

The Iranian patrol units were active in these fronts Tuesday as in previous days and they all returned to their bases safely following every mission.

In the western fronts, artillery exchanges were more intense in the Mehran border region of Ilam Province, the communique added.

In the northwestern fronts some losses and casualties were inflicted on the enemy forces while the intensity of fire was heaviest in the Marivan region of Kordestan Province.